

THE ORGANIZED FARMER

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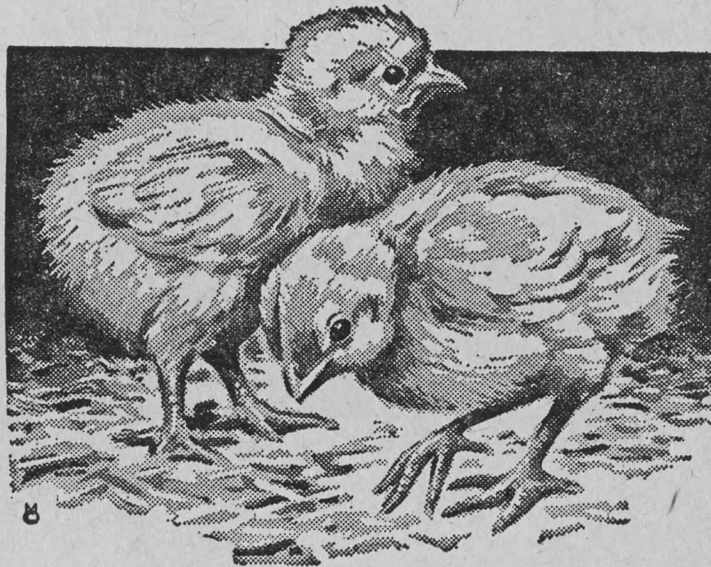
. XIX, No. 4

GENERAL SCIENCES

April, 1960



CHICK FEEDS



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EXPERIMENTAL STATION, LETHBRIDGE, FARMERS' DAY, JUNE 10TH

The Organized Farmer

EDITOR _____ ED. NELSON

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Ed Nelson, F.U.A. President

President's Report

Reports are not the easiest things in the world to write. They must be factual and they must also be analytical. How does one analyze facts?

Fact #1. The Prime Minister has turned down the request for deficiency payments for western grain. In trying to analyze this fact I find it hard to determine quite a few factors because there some things I don't know. I can only guess. I can presume that if I did know, I probably would not be at liberty to discuss them with you at this time.

In my mind, two things stand out. First, the government is bound to try to balance the budget this year. Why? I don't know, and I doubt if they know. On the one hand they say they are combating inflation, on the other they say there is **no inflation**. On the one

hand they say that Canadian economy is booming, on the other, they say the farmer is not sharing in that boom. On one hand they talk about support prices to farmers to give them a fair share of the national income, and on the other, they set support prices by one method or another that does little or nothing to bring this about. So we go ahead and balance the budget for 1960. I have mixed feelings about balancing the budget. My experience and upbringing on the farm always tends to say to me, pay as you go. On the other hand I cannot condone a pay as you go attitude by a senior government, if this is to be done at the expense of **some people**. This can be either by over taxing or under taxing. I do not believe the government has the courage to apply the proper taxes in the proper places to allow them to balance the budget without economic discrimination against some Canadians. In this case the discrimination is against a large segment of the farming population, and the unemployed. I think the government's job at this point should have been to make sure there was equity in our economy before balancing the budget. How else can a government govern?

Fact #2. We did not sell the idea well enough. Here my analysis tends to get a bit hazy. It certainly wasn't for lack of unity. I don't think it can be said that farm organizations have ever been so unanimous on anything before. (I hope it indicates more unity in the future.) It wasn't because we lacked publicity. We got plenty of that clear across this country. Nobody denied the justice of the request, although some people indicated other groups were in similar difficulty. We may not have convinced enough of our own people that increasing the price of commercial grain sales was the best answer to the problem. Many farmers, individually, helped to break down the united front by suggesting that they would prefer some other approach. This was quite evident by the inability of Western M.P.'s to reach a unified decision on this question. We, undoubtedly missed the boat by not making enough contact with our local M.P. during the summer recess of parliament.

We did not get as much genuine support as I feel we were entitled to from western business and professional people. This may have been indifference in most cases, but certainly we did not do too good a job here either. Whether we could have influenced the Canadian Chamber of Commerce I

don't know. We should have tried more than we did.

It is possible we did not use the right psychology on the Prime Minister. After the acreage payment made in 1958, too many people ridiculed the amount of payment. I don't think this was either good strategy nor good politics on our part. As relief payment forty odd million dollars is not peanuts in any man's language. On the other hand since it was relief, it did nothing to change the situation that made it necessary to give the farmers help. We may not have pursued this point far enough. In all of the foregoing I have tried not to be critical but rather to try to understand what happened. In the meantime we must go on. I imagine, by one means or another, everyone of us will go ahead this year much the same as before. Seeding time and harvest will come again. Whether they are good or bad will depend on the weather and our tillage methods. Little by little more of us will be forced to give up the ghost because we either cannot make ends meet, or we will give in to the idea that **bigness** will solve all the problems. In this I can see nothing but disillusionment. Some of the big operators are doing not too badly at the moment. Sooner or later the squeeze will catch up to them as well.

Are we prepared to make some adjustments? Can we change some of our traditional ways of operating? I think we must. It is not a question of survival it is a question of living. Next month we shall put forth a proposal that I hope you study. It will be a radical departure from the concepts we have built around agriculture in the past. Whether it is good or bad, I shall leave to you to decide.

A home is no home unless it contains food and fire for the mind as well as for the body. For human beings are not so constituted that they can live without expansion. If they do not get it one way, they do another, or perish.

COVER

It takes organization for curling as well as for farming. At the F.U.A. District 14 Bonspiel are: Miss Molly Copland, district secretary; Dean Lien, district director; Ed. C. Nelson, F.U.A. President; Harry Patchinfi, bonspiel chairman.

Report of Annual Meeting Of Co-op Fire & Casualty Company

by Mrs. W. C. Taylor

As one of your car insurance trustees, I represented the F.U.A. at the annual meeting of the Co-op Fire & Casualty Company in Regina. The financial report was a very favorable one and showed a gain in written premiums 67% over 1958. Our F.U.A. Car Insurance Pool was responsible for half of the writings in Alberta.

One of the by-laws of the Company was revised during the meeting so as to provide for wider representation. In future five regions: the Maritimes, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia; will each elect two directors. Directors elected for Alberta were Wilf Hoppins, Calgary and Barney Stanley, Edmonton. These directors were recommended by the Alberta Advisory Committee. This advisory committee is made up of representatives of various Co-operatives who contributed capital to start the Company. I feel that this is quite satisfactory but feel somewhat concerned about the election of directors at a time when contributory capital has been repaid and the Company becomes self-sustaining. This will possibly mean the dissolution of the advisory committee. When and if this takes place there is the danger that any self-seeking member attending the annual meeting could be elected as a director. I think it is important that some provision be made for this contingency well in advance so that we may continue to have representatives who are dedicated to the principle of service at lowest possible cost to the membership.

I think the board and management of the Co-operative are to be congratulated on the progress made since organization in 1955 and may they long continue to live up the principle of co-operatives, "For service and not for profit."

Passengers, Pedestrians, Now Punished as Well As Drivers

In Sweden the passengers in a car driven by a drunken driver, as well as the driver himself, are punished by the courts, reports the Bulletin of the Academy of Medicine. Also, in Sweden, the drunken pedestrian automatically has his driver's license suspended on the supposition that, if he is drunk while walking, he probably will be drunk when driving.

An Open Letter To Young Men

Think it over lads . . . and dads. The insurance people are no dopes. They don't care whether you're handsome and have the females in a dither, they don't care whether you have a piece of junk lovingly turned to a raceway song; they don't care if you can name every part of every motor ever built, or that you can rebuild one with your eyes closed. All they care about is poor performance on the road.

Frankly, son, your performance stinks. You as a group are a menace to society . . . and to yourselves. Who says so? Not us. The insurance companies say so and they know; they don't know your name and address. They don't know if you own a Ferrari or a Ford. All they care about is facts, and the facts are you have the worst road record of any age group in the country. And getting worse.

The facts are in, boys, and you just don't make the grade. You, as a group between the ages of 16 and 25, think you're the world's best drivers; but the lowdown is this . . . you're the country's worst.

And getting worse! Thinks that over fathers and mothers. Proof? Car insurance costs have gone up sharply only for boys in this age group. You are still boys, boys. You aren't a man unless you can handle cars, among other things, and you aren't handling them properly, though you have plenty of know-how to do so. So, obviously you aren't handling yourselves. That's the real answer.

Don't blame this on the insurance companies. They just go by the number of accidents, the number of arrests, the number of maimed and killed which you have strewn over the roads of this and other states.

So you as a group are experts, eh? You're suckers for your own buildup. That wouldn't matter so much if only you took the rap. It isn't only you who gets killed or hurt . . . it's the girl with you, it's the guy down the street, or the lady in the next county who trusted you to act like a man. Or even like a boy who still knows he's a boy and doesn't pretend any different. Sure, you never meant the accident and won't mean the one you're going to have. And, of course, it never is your fault. You have a heart of gold and are kind to your mother . . . you go out on the highways and act like a fool.

Girls are better drivers . . . and you the worst offenders . . . you spoiled

brats thinking that you handle 130 horsepower when you can't handle one boypower, and what are you doing about it? Brother, get the lowdown . . . the girls in your age group have it all over you. Not only in looks, but in intelligence, self-control, in fair play, and in their ability to handle those 130 horsepower you can't handle.

That's not our opinion; it's the considered opinion of the insurance companies. The rates for girls in your age group have gone down, not up. They are getting to be better drivers, not worse. How does that make you feel? For all your boasting and all your showing off and all your skill (oh yes, we know you are skillful), you just haven't got what it takes . . . and that is judgment.

You haven't yet learned that champs are not chumps. And if you don't believe the insurance companies about what lousy drivers you are, ask a champ someday . . . If you can face it. Don't fool yourself about the cheap adulation of the kids around you who don't know any better. And don't think your girl is impressed by your hot shot antics the next time you take her out. She, and most of your buddies have you tagged for just what you are, a chump. They're just too polite or too scared or too disgusted to tell you.

Nobody else will tell you, so we're telling you. We'll take it back when insurance goes back down.

Lake ville, Conneticut, Journal

A buyers' strike

Is a strike for a sound economy
Don't base your purchasing power
On the rise of the creditor's dollar.

* * *

Sunflower production in Southern Alberta in 1959 is estimated in the neighborhood of 12,500,000 pounds. Yields ranged up to a high of 2,800 pounds per acre on irrigated land.

SEED FOR SALE

SANGASTE FALL RYE—Control Sample Certificate 79-2868, Germination 89%, price \$3.50 a bushel cleaned and sacked F.O.B. Leduc, Alberta. This rye yielded on two fields 65 and 85 bushels per acre in 1959 and is also excellent for pasture and forage. For further information contact: C. H. COLE, 10110 - 107 Street, Edmonton or phone GArden 2-4044.

The Voice of Agriculture

F.U.A. RADIO BROADCAST

MARCH 22nd, 1960

"EGG RUMORS & FACTS"

Most parents tell their children fairy stories. It is a very pleasant, harmless and entertaining pastime, and I think many parents enjoy telling these stories as much as their children enjoy listening to them. Small children often believe them, but as they get older they come to realize that such stories are not true. Sometimes, however, we find that many grownups still make up, and tell, a kind of fairy story, long after they should know better. These stories are called rumors.

It's simply unbelievable how such rumors spread. If you make a true statement, people will usually believe it, but, because it is true, it is often not very exciting. But a rumor . . . it can be blown up, and changed and added to, until it is exciting. And so rumors grow, and provide entertainment for those of us who would still like to believe in fairy tales.

One such rumor has been going around in Alberta for the past month or so. This rumor is to the effect that the Alberta Poultry Marketers shipped in several carloads of eggs from the States last fall, and that this was at least one of the causes of the low price of eggs during December and January. This matter was brought up at the recent meeting of the A.P.M. and in addition, several F.U.A. locals have written to Head Office, asking about it.

Now what are the facts? The first one is that the A.P.M. did not import any eggs from the U.S. or from anywhere else. The second thing is that another company, who are in the meat packing business, did import several carloads of eggs into Alberta some from the Eastern States and some from California.

The next thing is that these eggs came in at competitive prices and were sold at the going price. It is very doubtful that they had any effect on egg prices because that time there was room for them on the Alberta Market. Another thing is that the importing company may have made some money on the first few cars, but we know that some of the later shipments had to be re-graded, and were finally sold as B's. It's pretty certain that these eggs were sold at a loss. The end of the story is that the effect on Alberta egg prices was very limited, and it is doubtful that the importers did much more than break even on the whole deal.

So there goes another rumor, or fairy story, or whatever you want to call it.

This particular incident is not very important in itself, but it does reveal the very serious position of our Alberta poultry markets. We are on the free and open market as far as eggs are concerned. If our egg prices go up to where they should be, then there is not a doubt in the world that Canada will be flooded with foreign eggs, coming in from any part of the world where surplus eggs may exist and where someone is willing to dump their surplus, just to get rid of it.

Right now, it seems sure that there will be an egg shortage in Canada beginning this spring or early summer and lasting for the rest of the year at least. That means higher prices, and that means that foreign eggs may find our market attractive. The result will be to push our prices down to meet this foreign competition, just when our steady producers have a chance to even up some of the losses they suffered this winter.

The egg producing industry is big business in Alberta, and it is not so easy to go in and out as some people would have us believe. A good poultry farm today means a substantial investment in buildings and equipment, most of which is of little value for any other purpose. This industry is getting close to ruin today because of this free and open market which so many people say is desirable.

Replacement chicks are not being ordered as they should be. Laying flocks are being held off production by cutting down on supplemental food, in the hope that the market will recover. Many flocks have been fattened and sold. It's many a year since Western Canada has seen an industry sacrificed in this manner. We wonder where those people are, who were so anxious to protect the poultrymen against marketing Boards a year or two ago.

Driving and Alcohol

Dr. Leonard Goldberg of Sweden's Karolinska Institute in a recent series of tests, concludes that three bottles of beer, creating a blood alcohol concentration of .49%, can seriously impair driving skill. In most countries a concentration of under .05% is legal proof of being sober. Dr. Goldberg's group of skilled drivers drove through a battery of six road tests constructed to measure a variety of driving accomplishments. Then half of them were given three bottles of beer and drove through the tests again. Although Can-

Another Successful Co-op Bonspiel at Vegreville

Art Forster and his rink from the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale took top honors at a Co-op bonspiel held at Vegreville for the second time this winter. Art Schmidt's rink from Vegreville took second prize and Harold Phelps' team from the Edmonton Co-op Store took third.

Twelve teams from Wainwright, Vegreville, Calmar, Boyle, Waskatenau, Killam, Vermillion and Edmonton took part in the one-day event.

The bonspiel was successfully concluded with a dinner banquet and a presentation of the prizes. Byce Carl's foursome from Wainwright, winners of the first bonspiel this winter, were in the running until the final draw as Forster had to defeat them to take the A.C.W.A. trophy.

Members of the winning rinks were Fran King, Elliot Dowbiggin, and Bill Hlushko on the Forster team; L. Cole, D. Hyde and C. Fuller on the Schmidt rink; Elvin Nelson, Len Edwards and Tony Bielech on the Phelps' team.

Much of the success of the bonspiel must certainly be attributed to rinks who came a long way. The presence of the Harrynuck rink from Boyle and the Sandstrom team from Calmar show a good co-operative spirit. Paul Franchuk, manager of Vegreville Co-op Store would certainly have to be thanked for his unselfish efforts in making local arrangements.

In past years there have been north-south play-offs at Red Deer but the co-ops in the southern part of the province have either turned to other sport, recognized the curling supremacy of the north or have been holding closed practices. It is hoped that we can raise enough rivalry to warrant a revival of the play-off in Central Alberta next winter.

All employees and co-op members of any co-operative in Alberta are welcome to enter teams in these co-op bonspiels. Perhaps, if we gave the matter some thought now we can begin making plans for more and bigger co-op bonspiels across Alberta next winter.

adian courts could not have convicted any of these for being under the influence, Dr. Goldberg reported that in many instances the impairment in their driving "was obvious." On the three tests most closely corresponding to actual driving a slight amount of alcohol impaired ability to a marked degree.

INCOME TAX . . .

Did you know that

Every person carrying on business must keep records in such form that the tax payable may be determined.

An officer of the Income Tax Division authorized by the Minister of National Revenue may seize and take away books and records.

The individual is required to file a return only if he has had a taxable income unless requested to do so by the District Income Tax Office.

It may be advisable to file returns every year for different reasons:

- (a) The income tax assessor may not agree with your estimates of what is a non-taxable income, in which case penalties and interest charges may be levied.
- (b) Certain advantages obtainable under the act, such as averaging for farmers, are dependent on previous filing of returns.
- (c) Business losses may be carried from year to year and deducted from profits to avoid taxation in the "good" years.
- (d) It may be an advantage to preserve the continuity of your capital cost allowance schedule so as not to lose capital cost allowance at some time you may need it.

You may have had a bad year on the farm and had to get a job to provide a living for your family. It is very probable that taxes were deducted from your wages which will not be refunded to you unless you file a return showing that with the farm operation and wages taken together, you are not taxable at all, or not to the extent of the deductions.

To get a refund of taxes "deducted at source" you must file an income tax return.

Farmers who have paid taxes on certain rentals of oil rights until 1957 are now entitled to a refund of tax paid in 1956 and 1957.

If you have not filed returns at all it may be advisable to provide a comparative net worth statement to demonstrate your position to the Income Tax Office so that you can carry on from now in the knowledge that you will not be troubled at some future date with ruinous penalties and interest charges that may be levied.

April 30th is the deadline for 1959.

Our Income Tax Service has been set up to serve you. Call or write them.

A Talk on Safe Driving Habits

When you are driving your car or truck ask yourself this question: "What's The Hurry?" By observing all traffic rules the life you save may be your own or some member of your own family.

Here are the main factors which contribute to accidents and deaths on the highways:

1. Driving at a higher rate of speed than is safe considering traffic and road conditions. The speed marker may show 60 miles an hour but on loose gravel or on ice, 30 miles may be the safe limit.

2. Failing to obey stop signs. A stop sign means come to a full stop.

3. Failing to yield the right of way in making a left hand turn. When you are turning left on a street, highway or road, the oncoming traffic has the right of way. Failing to yield the right of way while making a left hand turn is a direct traffic violation and will result in your conviction for careless driving if you cause an accident. It makes no difference if the other car hits you; the fault is still yours.

4. Driving in the middle of the road or highway. Always stay well on your side of the road. Failing to do this has caused a very heavy loss of life this past year in the Province of Alberta.

5. Not observing extreme caution at all unmarked intersections and also at blind corners.

6. Not keeping your vehicle in good mechanical condition. Brakes, steering, horn and vision, both front and rear, are the main factors here.

7. Following the vehicle ahead too closely.

8. Not being alert and vigilant as to conditions of both traffic and highway at all times.

9. Your own attitude towards driving and your feelings in regards to the safety of others is the most important of all things. Owning a driver's license is a privilege and a grave responsibility and should not be taken lightly.

10. Do not drive when you have been

drinking or are angry at someone. Your mental attitude is not conducive towards safe driving.

Let's all try to be safe, courteous drivers and contribute something cheerful towards our traffic problems as they exist today. If you are not a careful driver you may contribute only loss and sorrow. The automobile in the hands of a careless driver is just as dangerous as a loaded shotgun in the hands of a child.

Here is a pledge of safe driving which contains 10 rules. Would you be willing to sign the pledge containing all of these ten rules? Listen very carefully to what they are.

Safe Driver's Pledge

1. I will not drive in excess of posted speed limits nor in excess of a safe speed for existing road conditions.
2. I will never turn except from the proper position on the highway or street and will always signal in advance.
3. I will do my best to keep alert and try to avoid hazardous situations.
4. I will not follow another vehicle too closely, but will stay back at least one vehicle length for each 10 miles per hour of speed.
5. I will yield right of way to other drivers and to pedestrians unless there is clear indication that they are yielding to me.
6. I will come to a complete stop for all stop signs and will only proceed when it is safe to do so.
7. I will not pass another vehicle if there is the slightest doubt about doing so safely.
8. I will never back my vehicle until I am certain the space is clear behind it.
9. I will never drive while impaired by alcohol.
10. I will maintain my vehicle in safe operating condition, paying special attention to brakes, lights, windshield wipers, horn and exhaust system.

Name _____
Address _____
Date _____

**I HAVE SIGNED
THE
SAFE DRIVING PLEDGE.
HAVE YOU?**

FOR CANADA . . .

A HOG MARKETING BOARD

by Clare Anderson

An Interprovincial meeting of Farm Organizations interested in forming a Hog Marketing Board in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta was held in Winnipeg on March 24. The Organizations represented were the Farm Unions from Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Ontario. The Federations of Agriculture of the three prairie provinces, the livestock and marketing division of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool and the Manitoba Pool Elevators and the Alberta Livestock Co-op, Purebred Swine Association in Saskatchewan, and Man. and the newly formed Hog Producers Association in Man., Sask. and Alta. and Mr. McGinnis and Mr. Aiken of the Ontario Hog Marketing Board.

The meeting was of an exploratory nature to determine if there was general agreement on setting up Hog Marketing Boards in each of the Prairie Provinces.

Alf Gleave, chairman, in outlining the purpose of the meeting pointed out that the possibilities of setting up an effective hog marketing Board in any province would be far more effective both from an organizational and operational standpoint if all 3 prairie provinces organized at the same time and co-operated with the Ontario Hog Marketing Board.

The existing Federal legislation was reviewed and it was generally agreed that the legislation was adequate for setting up Marketing Boards provincially as the Federal legislation allowed the respective Marketing Boards to operate interprovincially.

Two motions were passed at the meeting.

One that a continuing committee be set up, 3 from each province, to report back to their respective organizations and to continue to meet to study appropriate action for establishing Hog Marketing Boards. The 3 members from Alberta are J. Bentley, Mr. Davidson, Lloydminster, and Clare Anderson. Provisional chairman elected was Alf Gleave, Pres. I.F.U.C.

The other motion was "This meeting agreed to the advisability of organizing a hog producers commodity group in Man., Sask. and Alberta, as a first step toward providing an effective organization where they could deal with problems in relation to other industry." This

motion was passed after some heated debate among the Manitoba Farm Organizations, each claiming that the other did not speak for the hog raisers.

We are fortunate in Alberta to have close co-operation between the farm organizations and I believe the newly formed Hog Producers Association at Lloydminster shares our objectives.

Mr. McGinnis, President of the O.H.M.B. pointed out that their hog marketing board had not solved all farm problems. They had been able to increase the spread of price of Ontario hogs over the Winnipeg and Calgary considerably more than before they went into operation. This had been accomplished by farmers through their own Board assembling and selling their own hogs. He said this right to sell your own product is being used by nearly every other group in society.

The packers have been, and are still, very much opposed to marketing Boards, and use every means to put pressure on government and the public generally to have votes taken to try to get rid of the Marketing Board.

The O.H.M.B. have 40 assembly yards in Ontario through which all hogs are directed. The cost to the producers is 40c per hog which pays for yard costs, insurance, making and mailing cheques at par value, keeping up a marketing research department, and also printing a monthly paper which is sent to every farmer in Ontario explaining methods of selling and general operation of the board.

Mr. McGinnis stated that they could be more effective if a marketing board was organized on the prairies and these boards working together would have control of all surplus hogs in Canada, would then have real bargaining strength.

The setting up of a Hog Marketing Board is a big job and will require a good deal of work on the part of all of us. Its chances of coming into being and improving the farmers' bargaining position may well depend on all farm organizations co-operating as one team.

FILM AVAILABLE

District conventions wishing to feature safety may obtain an interesting 13 minute colored film "HIGH SCHOOL OF THE HIGHWAY." Write to: F.U.A., 9934 - 106 Street, Edmonton, Alta.

Farmers' Day Celebration

The F.U.A. members of Districts 8 and 11 in the surrounding area of Stettler have pooled their efforts for community purposes through a co-ordinating organization known as the Stettler Central F.U.A. This organization, ever since the first Farmers' Holiday, organized and promoted Farmers' Day celebrations at Buffalo Lake Rochon Sands. Some of these attendances have been as high as between four and five thousand.

People from practically every part of the Province have been making this a meeting date and place to visit with friends.

This year the enthusiasm for the Gold Eye Lake camp project and its possibilities of educational benefits to the young people of the district is running very high in this group. They are planning a bigger and better Farmers' Day celebration on June 10th, with all the net proceeds going to the Gold Eye Lake camp project.

District Conventions

Plans have been made to hold district conventions in all F.U.A. districts commencing with district 11 on June 13th.

We want to stress the importance of every local being represented at their district convention. This is the clearing house for ideas of the membership expressed through resolutions sent from local. Each local is entitled to send one delegate for every 10 members or major portion thereof. Visitors are welcome but cannot vote. Be sure to send all resolutions you wish discussed at these conventions to your district secretary. Dates are as follows:

June 13 — District 11, Hanna
 June 14 — District 13, Brooks
 June 15 — District 14, Lethbridge
 June 16 — District 12, Nanton
 June 17 — District 10, Olds
 June 21 — District 9, Ponoka
 June 23 — Dist. 1, Grande Prairie
 June 24 — District 2, Peace River
 June 25 — District 3, Picardville
 June 27 — District 8,
 June 28 — District 7, Vermilion
 June 29 — District 4, St. Paul
 July 4 — District 5, Stony Plain
 July 5 — District 6

Steps are being taken to produce lubricating grease from rapeseed on a commercial basis in Saskatchewan. This will be mixed with petroleum grease.

—Family Herald.



Alex McCalla

JUNIOR PRESIDENT'S REPORT

I want to start this report out with a very important headline. Here it is:

Local to Build Cabin At Camp

In January the camp committee received an offer from the Pine Hill local #1049 to build a sleeping cabin at Gold Eye Lake Camp. This offer has been gratefully accepted. This indicates a deep interest in the project by a local that has already contributed financially to the Jr. camp program. The offer comes at a most welcome time as the committee had decided that sleeping facilities are the next need. A second sleeping cabin may be necessary this summer, but plans for this will be deferred until there is a clear indication as to whether or not further offers of this nature are forthcoming. The interest shown by this local is, I hope, an indication of a rising tide of enthusiasm about the camp in all parts of the province. We hope that more people will follow the example of this local.

The second offer is from a member of one of our locals who has offered to build seats to be set under the trees at the camp-site to allow people to enjoy in comfort the beautiful views available.

The camp project fund campaign right now is at a seasonal low, and offers such as these certainly bolster the enthusiasm of all of us on the camp committee. It shows that the farm people of Alberta are prepared to help in developing a camp such as Gold Eye Lake.

Father & Son Agreement

by Alvin Goetz, Jr. director Dist. 9

The main factor determining the success or failure of a farm business is the managerial ability of the farm operator. Being a family farm, the size of the farm and where it's located are important factors in its success or failure. When a father and son agreement is involved the efficiency in carrying out that agreement, the stability in managing and planning and the failure to face up to facts may mean the failure or success in a father-son agreement. A common example of such a failure is the father who lacks capital and won't expand but still tries to work a son into the partnership on a farm too small to support both.

Before an agreement can be reached a large enterprise, not too diversified, and a common goal by the partners must be realized. A young farmer I know said the only agreement his dad and he had was that they agreed to disagree, so now he is working somewhere else. This of course is one of the major reasons young men leave the farm when and if the opportunity is there for a partnership agreement. If no formal agreement is made when the son could be brought into the business, he may lose interest because he may work a number of years only to find that his father sold out from under him. If the son has learned to take on responsibility at an early age through some organized project, etc. he will more than likely be able to help run the farm business when his schooling is finished.

There would be more harmony in a partnership if everything is worked out before the son gets too old. Research and surveys are more likely to occur when the son is included in the management and eventual ownership of the farm. A study of land, costs, markets, etc. should be made before a major enterprise of a partnership is started. A father and son agreement offers the possibility of combining a strong back and the enthusiasm of youth with the capital and experience of age.

Some of the main reasons a father interested in having a son work into the business are as follows:

- (1) By working with the son he can build up a larger and more efficient business with a larger income.
- (2) It gives the father the opportunity to continue to work on the farm until he is ready to retire, gradually shifting the hard work and responsibility to the son.

(3) It provides a way to keep the farm in the family and prevents the farm from running down as the father gets older.

Some of the reasons the son is interested in working into the farm business are:

(1) It requires less capital at the start than any other method of getting started in farming.

(2) It allows the son to use his management ability as it develops and to profit by the mature advice of his father.

(3) It may provide the son with an opportunity to start farming on a farm of adequate size in good operating condition.

(4) It sets the stage for the eventual transfer of ownership.

We find the main problems in a father and son agreement are insufficient income, living arrangements, getting along together and dividing the income.

On some farms where the income is enough to support a father and son, a mistake is made when several sons attempt to make a living off the farm which usually has enough work for all, but insufficient income.

A partnership agreement should cover these points which will separate the business affairs from the personal affairs of the partners:

1. The purpose of the agreement.
2. Period covered.
3. Contributions of each party.
4. How the management is to be handled.
5. What items are to be considered as receipts and expenses of the partners.
6. How the financial statement is to be made.
7. A checking account into which all farm receipts are deposited and from which all farm expenses are paid.
8. A set wage should be paid each member.

In writing the partnership agreement it is important to know how much each contributes to the business, be it capital or labor. A method of profit-sharing must be reached and all agreements must be written in order to avoid misunderstanding. Legal advice should be sought for writing and planning an agreement. The transfer of ownership should be started when the agreement is made. The plan should be flexible because of sickness or death. If the plan is to give the farm to the son, gift tax must be considered.

The family farm must not disappear from the Canadian scene, but must modernize and expand in order to survive.

Worth Remembering . . .

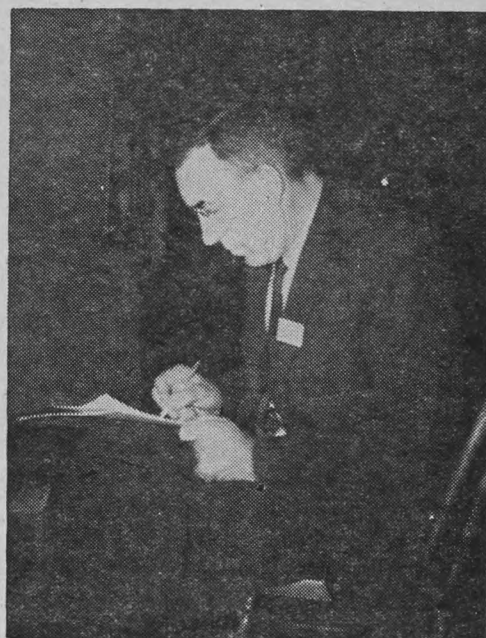
Edmonton's Royal George Hotel

FRIENDLY SERVICE - - - SUITABLE RATES

LAST MONTH'S ACTIVITIES . . .

During the month of March your president, on —

- March 1—Opened District 14 Curling Bonspiel at Lethbridge. Spoke at Warner in the evening.
- March 2—Appeared on TV program, "Exploration" in Toronto.
- March 7—Spoke at meeting at Grassland.
- March 8—Attended Alberta Poultry Marketers Co-op Banquet.
- March 9—F.U.A. executive meeting and meeting with M.L.A's.
- March 10—Spoke at Myrnam in afternoon and Vermilion in evening.
- March 11—Spoke at Dewberry in afternoon and Kitscoty in evening.
- March 12—Attended liaison committee meeting re deficiency payments at Regina.
- March 14-18—Western Canada Farm Leaders' Conference.
- March 21—Farm Forum broadcast at Toronto.
- March 23—Spoke at Satinwood Local.
- March 24—Panel discussion at Calmar agricultural short course and seed fair.
- March 25—Showed pictures to Edmonton F.W.U.A. Local.
- March 29—Sub-district convention at Delia.
- March 30—Sub-district convention at Sunnynook.
- March 31—Sub-district convention at Oyen.



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Among those elected at the many sub-district meetings this past month were (above right) Fay Iddins, sub-dist, 4 District 2, and below left seated Grey Strong, secretary, sub-dist. 3, District 12; standing is Orrin Hart, chairman. Some areas held a workshop to strengthen their organization. Working on the evaluation reports for District 2 workshop at Fairview is Howard Hibbard, Mrs. Edna Walker and Mrs. Ruth Wilson.

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Please Let Us Know

If your house is receiving more than one copy of the Organized Farmer.

Send a note to:

9934 - 106 St., Edmonton

THE VOICE OF AGRICULTURE

YOUR

F U A RADIO BROADCAST

on the air -- Monday through Friday

THROUGH THE KINDNESS OF
THE FOLLOWING RADIO STATIONS

C J D V — DRUMHELLER

Dial 910 — 6:50 p.m.

"THE VOICE OF THE BIG COUNTRY"

C K S A — LLOYDMINSTER

Dial 1150 — 6:55 a.m.

FIRST WITH FARM NEWS COVERAGE

C F C W — CAMROSE

Dial 1230 — 6:55 p.m.

"ALBERTA'S FARM STATION"

C-J D C — DAWSON CREEK

Dial 1350 — 7:05 a.m.

C H E C — LETHBRIDGE

Dial 1090 — 6:45 a.m.

C H F A — EDMONTON

En Francois

Dial 680 — 12:45 p.m.

"Journal Agricole Lundi a Vendredi incl.

Commentateur — Tharcis Forestier

February 23 — Yesterday we said that if farmers want to have an effective marketing system they will have to build it themselves. We said that, in our opinion, we must not place too much dependence on Government actions because often what a government does to solve a problem is "too little and too late." In saying this we are not intending to be critical of our governments. They represent all groups in the country, and they can never give any group everything they ask for, because everyone else will complain that this particular group is being favoured. So we can never get all we want from government especially when we are a small part of the people of Canada as farmers now are. We must remember that only one Canadian out of every eight lives on a farm. We do not swing much weight politically.

March 3 — Nowhere else in Canada has the co-operative movement set its roots as deeply as it has in rural Quebec, and nowhere is it listened to by government as carefully as it is in that province. There are 1½ million members of co-ops there, and in many of the small communities, the co-op store and the credit union do the major part of the business. I mentioned the Credit Union of Quebec—the "caisse populaires" as they are called. We have a credit union movement in Alberta, which is growing and successful. But we are just beginners compared to Quebec. There are over 1200 credit unions in Quebec, and they have assets of over \$600 million. Furthermore they are going to have credit unions there for a long time, because, for one thing, they are bringing up their children, where the youngsters save their pennies, and run their own credit unions, with just the necessary supervision. We must not smile and say "that's very nice for the kids" because the kids have \$5 million in their credit unions in Quebec.

March 4 — We see people who accept the results of democracy, but who do not do anything to make it work. They are far too complacent and this can be dangerous to democracy. All the good things have to be worked for, they have to be looked after once you get them, or they will fall to pieces — and this applies to a democratic society just as much as it does to a house or an automobile.

March 7 — Canadian textile manufacturers insist that they are being badly hurt by the Japanese textiles which come into Canada. Unfortunately for them as we pointed out in a previous broadcast, the facts do not bear out their claim. A report published by the Bank of Canada shows that 1959 was the best year the Canadian textile manufacturers ever had. They made profits of somewhere around \$60 million.

YOUR COMMENTATOR BILL HARPER

Farmers' Union of Alberta

9934 - 106 Street, Edmonton, Alberta — Phone: GA 4-0375 — After 5 p.m. HU 9-6955

EXECUTIVE:

President — Ed. Nelson, Brightview.
Vice-President — Clare Anderson, Freedom,
Mrs. W. C. Taylor, Wainwright,
Anders Anderson, Medicine Hat.
Henry Young, Millet.

F.W.U.A. President—Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite,
Red Deer.

Secretary — Mrs. Pansy Molen.

F.W.U.A. EXECUTIVE:

President — Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite,
R.R. 4, Red Deer.
1st Vice-Pres.—Mrs. Laura Gibeau, Morinville.
2nd Vice-Pres —Mrs. F. A. Sissons, Clive.

JUNIOR EXECUTIVE:

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1st Vice-Pres. — George Doupe, Oyen
2nd Vice-Pres. — Mrs. Delores Gardner, Reno

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2. H. Hibbard, Nampa
3. Tom Foster, Dapp
4. Paul Babey, Beaverdam
5. Oscar Hittinger, Morinville
6. Ted Chudyk, Vegreville
7. Ralph Wilson, Vermilion
8. W. R. Hansel, Gadsby
9. D. G. Whitney, Lacombe
10. L. Hilton, Strathmore
11. James A. Cameron, Youngstown
12. George Loree, Parkland
13. Jack Muza, Empress
14. Dean C. Lien, Warner

WAR VETERANS' SECTION: Chairman—C. J. Versluys, Champion; Secretary—H. G. Hughes, Enchant

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SOCIAL WELFARE

by Mrs. M. Robertson,
F.W.U.A. Director, District 1

When I was appointed social welfare convener, the thought was "What is there to say that hasn't been covered in previous bulletins?"

Then the "John Howard Society" and the work they are doing came to mind and it is a subject which hasn't been dealt with recently.

There is no greater blot on the good name of so-called civilized countries and on the good name of so-called citizens than the treatment of our prisoners down through the ages. There is nothing about which our citizens are more indifferent or more ill informed.

John Howard devoted his life and fortune in the latter half of the eighteenth century to work for prison reform. After his death in 1789 John Howard Societies were established in many countries to carry out his plan and ideas. The Societies are now organized in all Provinces in Canada except Manitoba. The Alberta Society was organized in 1948. The F.W.U.A. has been an affiliate member for some years.

The purposes of the Society are to help paroled men and women to re-establish themselves, to befriend the first offenders, to work for just legislation as to court procedure and penal administration, and for just treatment of prisoners, to guide and help mothers, wives, and children of prisoners; to seek to remove or remedy conditions which lead persons into crime.

The main task of the John Howard Society, to which it devotes the most of its energies is the rehabilitation of the prisoner once he or she is released on parole, with the emphasis on the first offender. Regular visits are made by the staff to the three provincial jails and the federal penitentiary at Prince Albert. When the prisoners leave prison, they know they can count on at least one friend in any John Howard Society office.

The request for help must come from the prisoner. Then serious case work is done in respect to each applicant. This involves a study of the home, family and church background of each, his case history, etc.

Three hundred prisoners are released annually from Prince Albert and two thousand four hundred from our provincial jails, 56% of these are under 30 years of age. Until he gets re-es-

lished the released man will need help, food, shelter, clothes and sometimes transportation to a job. He is asked to reimburse the Society for any money spent in his behalf.

Since prisoners are people under punishment it is necessary to consider the influence of punishment. To the person punished, punishment is, above all, a challenge. Will he submit to being mastered? Punishment may as easily lead to deceit and defiance as to submission and repentance and it is for this reason that it should be avoided when possible. The correctional system ought to help in most cases.

The effect of discipline, if over-done, is to sour and embitter the prisoner; the effect if under-done is to bring authority into contempt. The need is to preserve a balance, to gain respect through justice and sincerity, to foster self respect and to give trust whenever it is possible.

These are some of the problems that the J.H.S. are faced with under the present system of prisons. The J.H.S. of Alberta is active in every phase of crime prevention. To straighten out twisted lives, build self-confidence and make useful citizens out of criminals or potential wrong doers.

LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

Some Food for Thought was presented by:



Allan DesChamps, Agricultural Secretary Extension Department, University of Alberta.

Dr. D. Dyck, Sociologist, Canada Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Sol Sinclair, Economist, University of Manitoba.

Ed Hamula, Senior Commentator, Radio and Information, Department of Agriculture.



C. A. Westcott, Regional Liaison Officer, Canadian Citizenship Branch.

Dr. Jerry Ackerman, Farm Management Specialist, Alberta Department of Agriculture.



Dr. W. M. Drummond, Economic Adviser to Agricultural Stabilization Board. Formerly a member of the Royal Commission on Price Spreads. Paul Greer, Co-operative Leader and former editor, St. Louis, Missouri.

Over 40 officials participated in the Annual Leadership Conference at Banff February 28 - March 12, 1960.

The latest information in Farm Economics, Marketing, and Agricultural Production was presented and discussed each morning. Other subjects studied were: the Freight Rate Problem, Communications, Farm Management, Sociology, Human Relations, and Co-operatives. For a change of pace the evening sessions were used to develop leadership skills such as parliamentary procedure, public speaking and reporting.

Staff members not shown on this page were Dr. H. Harries, director of School of Commerce, University of Alberta; Alf Peterson, Alberta Department of Agriculture; Pat Ryan, director public relations A.C.W.A.; Doug Thornton, educational director to U.F.A. Co-op. Ltd.; Floyd Griesbach, director F.U. & C.D.A.; Ed Ness, fieldman, Alberta Wheat Pool; Frank Burgess, fieldman, United Grain Growers.



Listening to Senator Cameron's report on the Education Commission are left to right: Ray Parson, Boyle; Mrs. F. Hallum, Sedgewick; E. F. Montgomery, Brownvale; R. H. Johnson, Amisk; and Arthur Berreth, Beiseker.

SPECIAL MEETINGS FEBRUARY 22

REPORT



The above panel discussion sparked 243 meetings to report on "The future of local organization." The panel was heard over a network of Alberta radio stations February 22. (Left to right): Ed C. Nelson, F.U.A. president; Floyd F. Griesbach, director F.U. & C.D.A.; Allan Gibson, director country information dept., Alberta Wheat Pool, Earnest Kvarnberg, farmer from Buford, Al Richardson, CBC farm commentator, Ed Hamula, senior commentator, Department of Agriculture.

What's an Ideal F.U.A. Local

The local should remain the same size as it is now, said 69% of the reports. 23% said the local should be larger. However when asked how many active members would make an ideal local, 23% said 20, 32% said 30 to 40, 31% said 25, only 6% said 50.

Over half the reports said a farmer should not be asked to travel over 10 miles to regular local meetings. 21% said less than 20 miles while 13% said "It doesn't matter, if people are interested enough."

Information Wanted

Over 2700 persons took part in the February 22 discussions on "Local Organization."

Lack of interest, too many other activities, and lack of a good program were the three main reasons given by those who do not attend meetings of their local organization, according to the reports. However 32 groups said it was because the F.U.A. was not accomplishing anything, while 13 said the F.U.A. was not accomplishing enough. Another 39 groups said it was lack of information on F.U.A. policy and achievements. Many other reasons were given by a few groups.

Many groups had no idea for program changes to make their meetings more interesting. 50 groups want guest speakers, 37 are looking for planned programs, and 26 want discussion circles used more at their meetings.

Only 11 meetings said "No help is required from F.U. & C.D.A." The main assistance requested was workshops, and informative literature for local meetings.

Each F.U.A. Local secretary has received a questionnaire for the April meeting to assist central office in providing practical service.

INTERESTING MEETINGS PLANNED

Many interesting meetings have been planned for April, according to the answers to the March questionnaire returned by F.U.A., F.W.U.A., and Jr. locals. Over 70 different topics will be discussed such as Marketing Boards, Trade with Japan, Social Welfare, Distribution Cost of Machinery, Seed Grain and Fertilizing, Credit Unions, Family Courts, Pest Control, and Control of Wild Oats.

Among the speakers to address April meetings will be a R.C.M.P., a M.L.A.,

several D.A.'s, manager of a U.F.A. Co-op, a C.C.I.L. official, and a F.U.A. member just back from Hawaii. None of the reports indicated any use to be made of those who recently attended the Banff Leadership Conference or the Western Farm Conference.

Nearly 20% of the reports have made no program plans for their April meeting, and another 10% will depend on whatever material comes from central office.

When asked if the material sent from

central office was too much, enough or not enough — 80% were satisfied, while 10% said they wanted more, another 10% said they received too much. The ratings for the material ranged from one report saying it was very poor to 4 excellent. The general rating was fair plus.

While the general impression has often been expressed that farmers are too busy for summer meetings, over 80% of the locals which replied have plans to meet during July and August.

SECRETARY OF THE BORED?

by Floyd F. Griesbach



Are you the secretary of an active local or are you secretary of the "Bored"? Secretaries often complain about members losing interest. Sometimes it is community traditions which lead to dull meetings. More often it is the habits of the secretary and/or the chairman. Let's take a look at what a secretary might do:

- (1) **Have a tool kit** — The secretary requires a tool kit the same as any other service man. A supply of pencils, paper, carbon paper, pins, gummed tape, envelopes, postage stamps, chalk, blackboard eraser, and a pair of scissors are necessary. (The cost would be modest for any local)
- (2) **Never start a meeting without a list** of things to be done or an agenda. This is the chairman's responsibility, but the secretary should assist in its preparation before the meeting starts.
- (3) **Keep the meeting moving.** Always have the correspondence ready for reading. Have ballots on hand in case a secret vote is necessary. Nothing is more boring than waiting at a meeting while the secretary opens mail or cuts up paper or is busy looking through a confusion of paper for a report.
- (4) **Speak clearly.** When reading a letter or passing on information the members are depending on you. Mumbled reports can be avoided by sitting up straight and holding the report high enough to force the head up. It is also a great help to read reports OUT LOUD three or four times at home. The best radio announcers read out loud before going on the air with a message from their sponsor. As secretary, you are reading a message to the meeting from some one who wishes a job well done.
- (5) **Make notes.** Keep adequate notes for the minutes. If someone moves a long motion, have him write it down for you. It will save time. If your taking notes continually delays the meeting, you are taking too many notes.
- (6) **Make sure you understand.** You are not saving time if you let a meeting continue and not understand what decision they are making. It is your job to ask the chairman for clarification at any time during the meeting if you feel confused.
- (7) **Report immediately.** There is no excuse for taking up the time of the meeting explaining why you were unable to send letters or reports as instructed at the last meeting. If you can't do it yourself, you must have someone else do it for you, otherwise the last meeting was a waste of time.
- (8) **News Items.** Have someone else look after the news of your meeting for the press, radio and T.V. The members like to watch for news of their meetings, and it is important that the community understand what your organization is doing for it. As secretary you are too busy to get the news away in time. Trying to do the minutes and a news item is as difficult as being chairman and secretary at the same time.
- (9) **Use the best equipment.** Poor pencils and cheap paper have led many otherwise good reports to the waste basket. Lack of a blackboard has often lead to much confusion rather than a satisfying conclusion. A sheet of black masonite will make three blackboards at little cost, which can be transported easily in the family car. A supply of good song books can often help to fill an unexpected gap in the program. The secretary should see that such equipment is at hand at all times.
- (10) **Use evaluation sheets.** Too much of a good thing can often become boring. At a few meetings each year pass blank sheets of paper to those present. Ask them to take a couple of minutes and write down what they liked best about the recent programs, then draw a line across the sheet and write down what they liked least about the recent programs. Have a couple of members summarize these reports. This gives the executive valuable information on how the programs are meeting the interest of the members as well as offering the members an excellent opportunity to let off steam whenever they are becoming bored.

EACH LOCAL SECRETARY HAS RECEIVED A LETTER ON THE FOLLOWING TOPICS FOR THE APRIL MEETING OF YOUR FARMERS' UNION.

JUNIOR**Queen Contest**

You have many choices ranging from a Gayle Hunt to a Betty Hug, according to the newsletter. Sounds interesting, eh?

This is not a raffle, so tickets can be sent through the mail from central office.

Other names in the newsletter are Gertrude Strocher, Tomahawk; Isabelle Pruss, Egremont; Dorothea Andrews, Bremner; April Belik, Edgerton; Arlene Stromquist, Amisk; Jean Moore, Lloydminster; Sandra Bosma, Stettler; Constance Nichols, Rosalind; Joan Pederesen, Conrich; Louise Christensen, Sedalia; Vivian Jervis, Morrin; Karen Smith, Vulcan; Janice Montgomery, Hussar.

F.W.U.A.**Social Welfare**

Mrs. Robertson gives some history and problems of the John Howard Society.

Also included is the following questionnaire:

Society must be protected from those who trespass against us.

That punishment fit the criminal to live a normal life in the community after he has served his time is a new thought.

The reformable offender must be helped to go straight or be forced by circumstances to find refuge in crime.

We commit the greatest crime of all, if, through negligence or lack of understanding, we fail to forgive and to help the offenders to find their way back to self respect.

1. What is our responsibility as a citizen?

F.U.A.**Speak Up!**

Ed Nelson is urging each local to prepare a letter outlining the farmers' situation in relation to recent government announcements.

Mr. Nelson also reminds the locals that April is the last month to tidy up the membership for 1960. Those who tackled the job already have been more than satisfied with their results.

2. Who is responsible for the stigma attached to a prison sentence?

3. How can this stigma be abolished?

4. What is the greatest single obstacle to rehabilitation?

5. What should be the underlying purpose of detention?

May I recommend the book "Prisoners are People" by Scudder. It can be found in the Public Library.

JOIN UP**Farm Problems Require a Strong Organization****APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP & RECEIPT FORM****FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA**

9934 - 106th Street, Edmonton

Date _____ 1960

I, the undersigned, hereby apply for membership in the F.U.A. as follows:

Adult Membership _____ \$5.00 _____

(Individual man or woman or married couple including children 14-21)

Individual Junior (under 21) _____ 1.00 _____

Signature of Member _____

IMPORTANT—List names and addresses of all members covered by above application here:

Name	Address	Local	Indicate whether FUA, FWUA, Jr.
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

I hereby subscribe to The Organized Farmer in amount of 50 cents per year which is included in the above adult fee.

PROBLEM SOLVING

People join organizations to meet a need or to solve a problem. Yet many organizations flounder from lack of a formula or plan for tackling problems. The simple steps to problem solving are:

Frustration — When a problem exists the first step is frustration, the members are uncomfortable, and not satisfied.

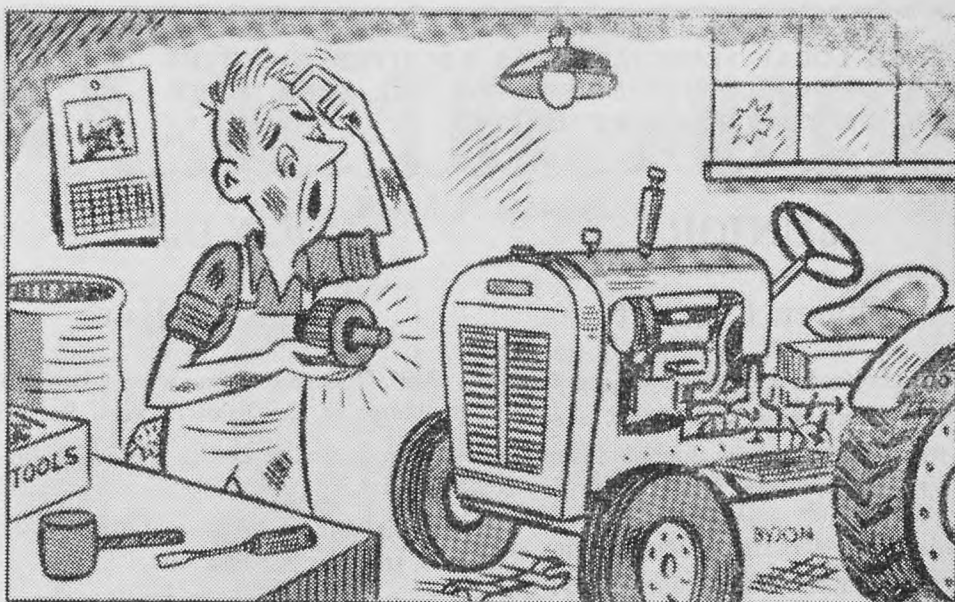
State the Problem — As soon as one can define the problem, the frustration lessens as a goal has now been set for the meetings.

List the Possible Solutions — Here is where most organizations get into trouble. Opinions are valuable but they should be accompanied by some facts. What were the experiences of others who have solved similar problems? What are others doing about the problems? Usually the executive or a special committee does much of the research.

Select the Most Likely Solution — After a reasonable search for likely solutions most people get a big thrill out of trying to select the most likely solution for their community. The attendance goes up at such meetings.

Try it Out — Making a selection is of no value until it has been tried out. Many meetings make no provision for this step.

Satisfaction or Frustration — If the job has been well done and good judgment used the results will be satisfaction. If not it will be frustration, and a need to start all over again.



"Now where does this go?"

WORKSHOP

Seldom does one attend a meeting in recent months when the term "workshop" doesn't pop up. While the word is never challenged at a meeting, as soon as the meeting is over someone will ask what it means.

The idea of a workshop for an organization is similar to having a workshop for farm machinery. It is simply a place where one takes a machine or organization apart and repairs any weak spots. The wise farmer does this in the off season to avoid unnecessary breakdowns during the busy season.

With farm organizations many persons find themselves elected to office without having given any thought to such matters as: How to chair a meeting, how to plan a program, how to encourage member participation, and how to use the different methods and techniques which result in interesting and well balanced meetings. To a very few people such things come rather naturally, but to many it is necessary to work and experiment before it comes easy.

Rather than flounder through several meetings to gain the necessary experience, a well organized workshop can help new officials over many rough spots, and develop the necessary confidence to carry out their responsibilities to the members and the organization.

WORKSHOP IN ACTION

District 2

February 19 - 20, 1960

Fairview, Alberta



(Left): Reporting for a discussion circle, Carlette Trautman, Deadwood; Mrs. Olga Fedoruk, Highland Park; Darlene Ek, Deadwood 4-H Club. (Centre): Writing for the weekly paper, Mrs. Jean Dick, Hines Creek; Mrs. Eva Shaw, Fairview; Albert Kaiser, Whitelaw. (Right): Preparing an agenda, John Fasich, Deadwood; Jim Morrison, Bluesky.

CONTEST

FARM TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS

1. A union of large business?
2. Name of a boys' school in England?
3. Place where a road or stream divides?
4. A band to hold things together?
5. Slang meaning to get something unfair?
6. Something flat and round like a plate?
7. A symbol of playing cards?
8. A dissolute, loose living man?
9. An injury from twisting of a joint of the body?
10. A man's nickname?
11. A very small quantity?
12. To suddenly dart or rush from a position?
13. A word sometimes used to mean honest?
14. A word meaning smooth or flat?
15. A lift or a boost?
16. A regular exercise with repetition?
17. A name given to rubbish?
18. A small hand tool named after an animal?
19. In pioneer days there was one used in fields and one in the house?

SOAP

1. The brightest thing in the world?
2. Latin for light?
3. Part of the hand and a girl's name?
4. Part of a tree and to inter?
5. Kind of a cloth and what a bride carries?
6. Found on a boat?
7. Blind Pig?

Answers in next month's issue. In the meantime for those wishing to use the contests at the meeting, the answers may be obtained by writing to: **Farmers' Union & Co-operative Development Association, 9934 - 106 Street, Edmonton, Alberta.**

The latest agricultural publications are available from the Extension Department, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

FEEDERS' DAY

JUNE 4,

University of Alberta

ALBERTA SINGS

The music and words for over 150 songs from many lands along with Farm Union, 4-H and Co-op favourites.

This attractive pocket size song book will be available soon. A special discount will be given on quantity orders from Farm Union Locals.

Watch next issue for further details.

PROGRAM HANDBOOK

Two copies of the 1960 issue of "New Program and Handbook" have been sent to each F.U.A., F.W.U.A. and Junior secretaries.

On page 44 it suggests:

A GOOD PROGRAM SHOULD

1. Start with the interests of members.
2. Have a variety of subjects and methods.
3. Start and end on time.
4. Have a good speaker, film,

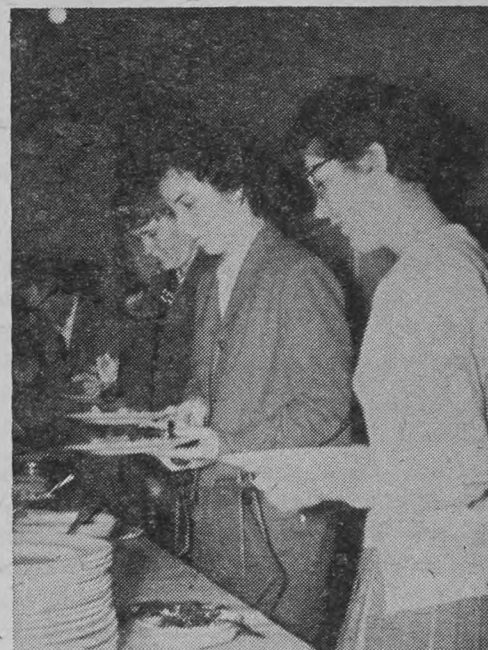
reading or other needed resource.

5. Make provision for fellowship.
6. Get members doing things.
7. Provide for physical comfort.
8. Add something to each person's life.

It wasn't all hard work at the Banff Leadership Conference. One group dressed up to add interest to an evening program.



TWO PRETTY MAIDENS?—Parke Dobson, Paradise Valley; Bob Preus, Freedom.
A WOLF — Mrs. Marie Robertson, Clairmont.
WELL WHO'S THAT? — Richard "Tiny" Thull, Milk River.



LUNCH TIME AT NANTON WORKSHOP. Seventy-five persons enjoyed the pot luck meal.

HIGHWAY SAFETY

F.U.A. Radio Broadcast March 29, 1960

We mentioned yesterday that a group of F.U.A. people, and others who were interested had a meeting last week to discuss farm safety. Naturally the subject of highway safety came in for some discussion also, because farmers use the highways a lot, and we need to know as much as anyone else about safety rules on the road.

Now, from the standpoint of our F.U.A. Car Pool, this matter of safe driving is mighty important. We used to think that farmers were better than average drivers and that they did not get mixed up in as many accidents as other people. Unfortunately this is not so. Last year, which was the first full year of operation for the F.U.A. Car Pool, told a different story. Do you know that 70c out of every premium dollar you paid for insurance in the car pool last year went to pay claims? Not so good, is it? It is actually slightly higher than the provincial average. In other words, farmers are slightly worse drivers than the average.

It is most fortunate that the Co-op Fire and Casualty Company, who do the insuring for the car pool, can operate more economically than other insurance companies. On the average, a car insurance company uses 40 cents out of each premium dollar for operating expense. The other 60c goes for the payment of claims. Co-op Fire and Casualty needed only 30c for operating expenses, but as we have said, they paid out the other 70c in claims, so they just broke even, and there was no saving.

Now, what can we do about a situation such as this? I think there are two things to do. The first one is to get serious about this problem of safe driving. Every one of us must look at himself and his family in this regard, and try to really drive safely. And so, the local agents of your F.U.A. Car Pool are being asked to talk to any locals who will give them the opportunity, about safe driving, and about the most common causes of accidents. Later on this year, locals will be supplied with copies of a "Safe Driving Pledge," and any members who are prepared to do so, may sign. They then get a windshield sticker for their car or truck, and it is our hope that these will become very common, and widely respected, as indicators of a group of people who are determined to be safe drivers.

There are 10 points on this safe

F.W.U.A. HI-LIGHTS

At the March meeting of the Hillside FWUA (Millet), Mrs. James Marr outlined several sections of the Cameron Report on Education. Mrs. Mm. Marr reported on the pre-conference planning committee meeting and Mrs. A. Von Arx reported on the Millet recreation meeting and the water safety bingo.

Bay Tree FWUA local hold bingos and card parties to raise money for

driving pledge. I am not going to list them all here, but I think it is important to mention the first one. It is — "I will not drive in excess of posted speed limits nor in excess of a safe speed for existing road conditions."

Now we have already had some people say that they would not sign such a pledge, because they always drive faster than the posted speed, which is 60 or in some cases 65 m.p.h. on the highways. In fact, some people think that it is funny when they get arrested and fined for speeding. Now, as long as anyone takes this attitude, the F.U.A. Car Pool, along with all other car insurance, will continue to cost us more and more. If we want to reduce our car insurance premiums, we have to see to it that we drive more safely. It's just that simple. But exceeding the speed limit is not driving safely.

Read any literature you want to about traffic accidents, and you will find two words emphasized over and over again — "Speed kills."

Until we accept this fact, and drive accordingly, we will pay through the nose for car insurance. We might as well accept that fact also.

The second thing we can do to reduce our cost of insurance is to co-operate with our agents and our company in the matter of accepting risks.

We had a case recently of a driver who was involved in four accidents last year, which cost an insurance company many hundreds of dollars. That company refused to insure that driver this year. This person was a member of an F.U.A. local, and other members of the local were quite upset about this, and thought that the car pool should accept this very bad risk which no other company would do.

Now if our members are going to assume such risks, that's their business. But they have no right to expect that the car pool will save them money. Our job, as I see it, is to become better drivers ourselves, and to see to it that foolish and irresponsible drivers don't get into the pool.

their local. So far this year they have raised \$125.00.

Drumheller East FWUA have decided to make several crib quilts for the Red Cross this year and also make donations of clothing to the Unitarian Service as their project. A card party was held recently which cleared about \$20.00.

Final plans for a bingo night were made at the March meeting of Pine Hill FWUA (Red Deer). Mrs. Gillette, convener for education led the discussion on home economics and shop and television in schools.

At the February meeting of Stony Plain FWUA local it was decided to serve dinner and lunch for the sub-district convention and serve lunch at an auction sale to raise money for local funds. Most of the members and their husbands are going to take part in a farm management and accounting course given by their district agriculturist.

Small discussion groups were organized at the February meeting of Bon Accord FWUA to discuss the buyers' strike. Some of the decisions were to refrain from buying products with premiums, less credit buying and to publicize the local's intention of supporting the strike.

Mrs. W. C. Taylor was guest speaker at the March meeting of the Heath FWUA local on her trip to the A.C. W.A. Conference and on the Cameron Commission. Mrs. Bartlet gave her paper on education and Mrs. Jones on agriculture.

Shady Nook FWUA (Red Deer) had as their guests at their February meeting five members of the Pine Hill local. Mrs. McGhan gave a talk on good grooming. While having lunch two subjects were chosen to be discussed, they being "Should the small farmer stay or go" and vertical integration. All ladies took part in the discussion.

Mrs. Norman Michel gave an interesting talk on the school for the deaf at the March meeting of the Bonanza FWUA local. A bingo and white elephant sale was planned for the end of March.

Education was the topic for discussion at the March meeting of the Westlock FWUA local. All thought television in the school helped the students remember the lessons. It was decided to give \$10.00 for the first prize for the group exhibit at the fall fair.

F.W.U.A. President Reports

Western farmers are still smarting under the violent "No" thundered westward by the ringing voice of Prime Minister Diefenbaker in regard to deficiency payments, and each farmer is asking the question, "What do we do next?"

Recent newspapers have carried many startling reports of activities in and around Ottawa, in recent weeks.

The MacPherson Commission on transportation that was set up 10 months ago is speeding up its work. The Commission is looking into the railway fi-

Dr. Lukenchuk was guest speaker at the March meeting of Inland FWUA local. A discussion took place on the buyers' strike which proved interesting.

* * *

Grand Meadow FWUA (Ponoka) are having a box social for the patients in ward 2 at the mental hospital. They have about a \$400.00 project in mind for their senior citizens home when opened.

* * *

At the March meeting of the Brookland local (Highridge) reports of the hobby fair were read and discussed and suggested improvements for next year's fair were recorded. Mrs. McCauley gave a report on handicraft.

Mrs. P. Simpson gave a very interesting and informative talks on some points of the Cameron Report at the recent meeting of the Fairview FWUA. A lively discussion followed. Members were reminded of the seed fair and delegates were nominated to attend the annual meeting of the local film council.

* * *

After their business meeting the ladies of the Ranfurly FWUA local joined the FUA local to see a film put on by Ted Chudyk, district director and hear a short talk on the farmers' union.

* * *

Mrs. L. Gibeau told of the recent C.A.C. meeting concerning the Food and Drug Act at a recent meeting of the Edmonton FWUA local. A report was given of the annual convention by Mrs. Clay. Scotch songs were song led by Mrs. Dunfield on her violin.

* * *

Recently the Park Grove FWUA (Vegreville) made a donation to the Mental Health Association. They have formed their committee to prepare a handicraft exhibit for the 1960 convention.

nancial troubles and regional inequities in freight rates. This Commission is following the rules of all commissions in that the terms of reference delete some of the most important aspects of setting up the commission in the first place. In the case of transportation there are two crucial problems that were deleted from the terms of reference but will sooner or later have to be faced by the government. They are No. 1—The railway-labor dispute over union wage demands for 120,000 non-operating railway workers—not on train crews. No. 2 is the informal freeze on new freight rate increases, imposed last year after the federal government put up 20 million dollars to ease the impact of a 17% increase in freight rates granted in 1958. At the present time the railways have an application for a 12% increase in the books.

It is almost staggering to read about the land and money given by the people of Canada to establish the railways in Canada. Still like a giant octopus they reach and grasp for more. All this should indicate to Canadians that if the C.P.R. is still not able to become "efficient" in its operations then it should become the property of those who have paid for it and be nationalized.

Then the next thing that caught the eye was a statement by two prairie senators that subsidies were bad for the character. They made the remarks during a discussion on National Housing loans "that government subsidies could undermine the independent spirit of Canadians."

I don't recall any remarks or worrying over the characters of eastern manufacturers in the huge subsidies they are continuing to receive by way of tariffs. The gold industry does not seem to be bothered this way either, only to mention two items. When the Canadian government gave the C.P.R. a solemn promise they would not allow another railway to compete with them for 20 years no one bothered about what it would do to anyone's character.

During the week of March 21 I spent several days in District 4 speaking at St. Paul, Frog Lake and St. Lina. I want to congratulate Mrs. Anne Drapaka for the splendid way in which she organized these meetings. In District 4 the Junior and Women's Sections are at a low ebb. And since it was not possible to hold F.W.U.A. conferences as in other districts these meetings were planned to see if we could get the women interested. The meetings were well attended and at our two evening

meetings we had quite a number of men and juniors present. We hope they enjoyed it because we were glad to have them with us. It proved again the need for a family organization and each section playing its important role to complete the whole pattern.

District 4 is preparing a plan for a busy summer with money raising schemes, a junior queen, and other activities. Good luck to them.

At our last executive meeting the entire executive was set up as a committee to take a good look at our organization's finances, services that could be or should be given, membership etc. It is quite evident that we need more money. How do we get it? As far as services to our members are concerned we have made a start in car insurance, income tax consultant, and considerable help to people with problems of mineral rights, leasing, etc.

One of our greatest needs at the present time as I see it is to be able to have a reliable and competent lawyer accompany our president, when he is presenting the farmers' cause to governments, commissions, or wherever he is called to do this. In my last visit to Ottawa in our meeting with the Agricultural Committee of the Conservative party, it was very apparent that we needed some expert help. It recalled also to my mind that other groups make a practise of this. We might just as well make up our minds that if the small farmer is too stay, and he has every right to stay, then we must organize and use every means available to get our ideas across. The locals, I hope will think about this and send their suggestions in to central office so that we may have opinions on this.

I want to appeal in particular to the farm women of Alberta to organize F.W.U.A. locals and bring in their ideas, their ability, their money and their support to help agriculture's cause. For so as we keep ourselves divided by sewing circles, community clubs, etc. we are defeating our way of life and our livelihood. We need to take a good look at many, many things and not the least of these are people who use a farm as a means of transferring losses from other businesses for income purposes.

We need marketing boards and who do you think should establish them — the teachers, the professional people, the nurses, the doctors?

Agriculture needs help and I hope the women do not fail at this time. What a challenge awaits us.

CO-OPERATION

by Mrs. Mary L. Roberts,
Director, District 14.

Out of a world wide human need of our people for a better and larger freedom has risen co-operation. At every level, national, provincial and local, the co-operative story has been told in many countries of the world. It is a story well worth telling and re-telling because co-operatives and credit unions are surging ahead.

CO-OPERATION is the act of working together with the aim, "a fuller life for all," and the moral "help yourself by helping others." In other words, it teaches that man can best lighten his own burden, by lightening the burden of others.

CO-OPERATIVES are groups of people organized voluntarily to provide themselves with a business service. Producers' co-operatives are designed to help the producer secure a fair return for his products and his labour. Consumers' co-operatives are designed to make savings for their members in the purchase of goods and services and thus protect from unfair advantage.

A CO-OPERATIVE ENTERPRISE is one which belongs to the people who use its services. The control rests equally with all its members and the savings are distributed to the members in proportion to the use they make of its services.

In a world becoming increasingly dominated by large business enterprises, the co-operative movement provides the one sure means whereby individuals can retain their business freedom. This fact has been proven by the Wheat Pool and United Grain Growers organizations. In the early years of this century, a strong grain handling monopoly was developing on the prairies. By building their own co-operatives, the farmers were able to break the monopoly and prevent widespread exploitation. Today these farm co-operatives control the grain business of the West and set standards of service that are the farmers' assurance of fair treatment when they market their grain.

Equally important are the Dairy Pools which today dominate the dairy business of the province. One success led to another so that now **producer-owned and controlled co-operatives** are serving farmers in the marketing of their livestock, poultry products and in nearly every phase of agricultural processing and marketing. **Consumer co-operatives** are associations of consumers who work together in order to procure more effectively the goods they consume. These co-operatives operate such facilities as stores, bulk stations, service stations, lumber yards, etc. Included in this group

is the Canadian Co-operative Implements Limited and many others.

Besides the producer and consumer co-operatives, there are several kinds of service co-operatives such as community pastures, insurance associations, credit unions, telephone and electric power associations, etc.

Co-operatives have now spread to all parts of the world. There is hardly any phase of human activity that has not been worked out on a co-operative basis.

The International Co-operative Alliance is the world federation of co-operatives embracing 92 organizations in 46 different countries, with a total affiliated membership exceeding 140 million people. The I.C.A. estimates about one person of every 12 in the world belongs to a co-operative.

A **Credit Union** is a co-operative bank, organized among a group of people to:

1. Promote and accommodate savings by the members.
2. Provide money for loans to the members for prudent and productive purposes.

The credit union has often been termed the "Trojan Horse" of the co-operative movement, for its results have certainly been more wide-spread than its appearance might indicate.

The credit union way of life is making its presence felt here in Alberta. During 1959, nearly 7,000 new members were added to the movement bringing the total membership to 70,000. This same group of people while loaning each other over \$17 million during the past year, have accumulated assets totalling over \$23 million. The total loans over the past 21 years amount to over \$100,394,000. There are now about 4200 credit unions in Canada with a membership of more than 2 million. Over 13% of the Canadian people are now members of credit unions. During 1959, new credit unions were organized throughout the world at the rate of four per day.

It has been stated that co-operatives must expand until they attain 20 to 30 percent of all business transacted across Canada, so that the full impact of co-operatives will be felt in the general economy. This kind of growth is not enough. Co-operatives should not lose sight of the true purpose of their existence, the Rochdale principle of constant education that looms ever larger in importance.

CO-OPERATIVES are going ahead at a satisfactory rate. But a vigorous program of education is necessary. Education is the most important job of any co-operative effort, and something we should place greater emphasis in the future to hasten progress.

In Alberta, the Farmers' Union and the major co-operatives have organized a grass-roots educational program. This new organization for the education and training of farm people in citizenship, leadership and co-operation has been named the Farmers' Union and Co-operative Development Association, the F.U. & C.D.A. This program under the direction of Mr. Floyd Griesbach will greatly assist and encourage local support of farm organizations and co-operatives.

In the field of education, Canada's first co-operative college has become a reality. "Western Co-operative College," Saskatoon, will be sponsored by co-operatives and credit unions in the four western provinces. Its purpose is to promote training and education in co-operative principles and methods.

The co-operative movement of this country needed a study of its legal aspects. **Canadian Co-operative Law** is the title of a new book written by W. B. Francis, Q.C., Saskatoon. Dr. Francis, an authority on the subject, traces the history of the incorporation of co-operative societies since 1900 and deals with financing, credit unions and income tax.

The Co-operative Women's Guilds, very active in Saskatchewan, are endeavoring to broaden and develop understanding of the co-operative movement as a way of life as well as a way of business, and to improve the condition of women all over the country.

Let us bear in mind then the principles upon which co-operatives operate:

1. Open membership, anyone can join.
2. Democratic control, one member, one vote.
3. Limited interest paid on capital.
4. Savings on earnings, allocated on the basis of patronage.
5. Sell for cash at market prices.
6. Neutrality in religion and politics.
7. Constant education.
8. Constant expansion.

The co-operative movement is adopting the principle of service to the present economic system and making it, rather than profit, the dominating motive of production and distribution. It is a way of business and of living which enables ordinary people to control a business economy. Someone has written that "Co-operatives are schools of mutual self-help affording effective instruction in all the social virtues, in resourcefulness, enterprise, diligence, honesty, thoughtfulness for others, social charity, helpfulness and the co-operative spirit."

When the possibilities of co-operative development are recognized it is clear that only a beginning has been made.

District 14 F.U.A. Curling Bonspiel

When it comes to curling bonspiels, District 14, in the southern part of the province, claims something unique.

District 14 has just completed its eighth annual F.U.A. bonspiel, and we claim it is the "World's Largest Farmers' Bonspiel." Only bona-fide members of the F.U.A. are allowed to participate in the 'spiel, and this year 72 rinks from 16 locals kept the 10 sheets of ice in the Lethbridge Curling Club hot from February 29 to March 4.

The 72 rinks represented a new record, topping the previous year by one rink. Back in 1953 when this bonspiel was first organized, a total of 40 rinks took part. The next year there were 48 and it has increased steadily ever since.

This year the 288 curlers had an extra pleasure when our provincial president, Mr. Ed Nelson, motored to Lethbridge to officially open the activities Monday morning. Some 50 farmer curlers had lunch with Mr. Nelson in the Majorette Cafe at noon and heard him discuss some current problems and some of the things the farmers' union is striving to achieve for its members.

Curlers competed for well over \$1,000 in prizes in the 'spiel, in five events. Lethbridge merchants were generous in their support of the popular bonspiel. Tuesday, March 1, over 350 curlers and their wives enjoyed a banquet and dance in the Marquis Hotel, and it was an enjoyable evening.

The press, two radio stations and the TV station gave the bonspiel good coverage and committee members are predicting that in the future this event will develop into the biggest bonspiel in Southern Alberta.

The idea of having a District 14 F.U.A. curling bonspiel came from Arnold Platt, our former F.U.A. president. His proposition to district president Harry Patching, was that if Harry could "get the show on the road" he would take charge of the one-day affair. These two men of the Wilson Local were co-chairmen of the first bonspiel in District 14. In the following years the hard and dependable work of the secretary Miss Molly Coupland has been instrumental in promoting the bonspiel.

It was thought that there was a big public relations job to do for the F.U.A. and that farmers could and should get together once a year to enjoy themselves. A bonspiel seemed to be the answer.

A lot of hard groundwork went into the first organization. Merchants were wary of supporting the bonspiel and

that first year the prizes looked meagre compared to this year's spread. As a matter of fact, it now is so popular that the prize committee this year found they had five organizations wishing to sponsor an event, while the five present sponsors of events are willing to continue. With some minor improvements and changes, the bonspiel could easily become the largest in this area.

Harry Patching, one of the originators of the 'spiel, this year completed his eighth year as chairman. Another "veteran" is Molly Coupland who was again secretary-treasurer and registration chairman. Her "behind the scenes paper work" has kept things running smoothly. Assistant chairman was John Reimer of New Dayton and he also handled publicity.

Probably the hardest working committee is the prizes and trophies committee. This year Elashuk of Turin did a bang-up job, and he had lots of help from last year's chairman, Fred Meheden of Crystal Lake, and Alex and Steve Tokariuk of Crystal Lake.

Jerry Hammon of Turin, farmer, auctioneer, and orchestra player, headed the banquet committee, with able assistance from Mrs. Alice Jensen and Vic Thompson of Readymade, and Olaf Mehlen of Iron Springs. Rules and refereeing committee was headed by Arvid Oseen of Turin, assisted by Les Bartlett of Wilson, Art Howg of Enchant, Mike Pascal of Turin, and Steve Tokariuk of Crystal Lake. Assisting Molly Coupland in registration and office were Dean Lien of Warner, District 14 director, Mrs. Mary Roberts of Lethbridge,

District 14 F.W.U.A. director, Mrs. Les Bartlett and Mrs. R. W. Greeno of the Wilson Local.

Prizewinners this year were as follows:

First event: Cyril Noble, Iron Springs; Bob Stephen Newlands; Art Harris, Coaldale; and Miro Tomasta, Readymade.

Second event: Bud Ellert, One-Seventeen; Wes Kuehn, Warner; Jerry Hammon, Turin, and Ray Mueller, Readymade.

Third event: Mel Johnson, Iron Springs; Garth Nilsson, Wrentham; Del Drake, Iron Springs, and Steve Angyal, One-Seventeen.

Fourth event: Floyd Gillies, Iron Springs; Art Loft, One-Seventeen; Fred Meheden, Crystal Lake; Orville Lee, Wilson.

Fifth event: Sonny Miller, Readymade; Harold Dunn, Iron Springs; Alex Stanko, Readymade, and E. Christensen, Turin.

Special prize winners were as follows: Largest end (eight ender) Doug Campbell, Readymade; Best dressed rink, E. Moe, New Dayton; First to report to our 'spiel, Larry Drake, New Dayton; Four oldest curlers, Chris Ullly of Wilson; Oscar Munson of Turin; Fred Tokariuk of Crystal Lake and Clarence Kaupp of New Dayton. Their ages were 71, 70, 67 and 67, respectively. Gross low score, E. Moe, New Dayton. Most games no prize, four rinks tied, D. Campbell, Readymade; V. Giffin, Crystal Lake; C. Kaupp, New Dayton and J. Tresek, Iron Springs.

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FARMERS' DAY

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PRODUCER MARKETING BOARDS

An attempt at appraising producers Marketing Boards; written and presented for discussion at the Feb. meeting of the local F.U.A. by James A. Lore, President of Midway F.U.A. Local #1022, Carstairs, Alta.

BACKGROUND

After the first world war, farm incomes declined, severely in 1920 to 1922, and then only a slow increase to 1929, when there was the world wide depression. During this period, and immediately after it, conditions were ripe for general unrest in agriculture. Recently, conditions have been somewhat more difficult for the agricultural producer than in the years during and immediately following the second world war. Conditions in agriculture are again reaching the stage where there is unrest among the producers.

In the U.S.A. the government has attempted to support agricultural prices by tying up more than \$8,000,000,000 in surpluses. The government has seen fit to "dump" these surpluses on the world market, and this has, in some cases, led to the depression of the market. This has been a source of disagreement between the governments of Can-

ada and the U.S.A. Canada has also had some experience with price supports, with their resulting surpluses, and has also "dumped" pork on the world market at considerable loss. The government is presently experimenting with deficiency payments on quota levels. Until 1958, Canada had followed a policy of non-incentive price supports.

It is of interest to insert some facts and opinions given by professor D.R. Campbell, Agricultural Economist at O.A.C. at a recent talk to the A.I.C. in Calgary, concerning the agricultural policies of Holland, Denmark, Great Britain.

HOLLAND — Holland practices a system of complete control. Prices are set by a farm production cost study, and are maintained through price supports, subsidies, import controls, and production quotas. The marketing boards also control the respective industries and may dictate what their imports maybe, and what percentage of imported produce they may use in the final product.

DENMARK — Denmark has very few controls, but has a remarkably large and efficient system of voluntary Co-ops. In many cases Co-ops handle 90%

or more of the product, not just to market the product, but in many cases to process, and even to retail the product, or to negotiate an export contract on it. Danish farm organizations handle their own extension service, but this is 50% financially supported by the government.

GREAT BRITAIN — Britain has a planned agriculture through the price incentive mechanism. This accomplished through taxes, production grants, subsidies and deficiency payments. There are very few tariffs or quotas. It is of interest to note that 82% of net farm income in Britain is in the form of subsidy.

Here are some comparisons for the farm income in the above three countries, and Canada.

	% of population Farming	% of National Income
Holland	12	11
Denmark	20	18
Great Britain	4	5
Canada	13	7.5

From the above figures, it is not surprising that there is unrest in the agricultural industry in Canada.

HISTORY

After the first world war, farm in-



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You can also obtain Panogen liquid fungicide from U.F.A. Co-op.

See the agent of your U.F.A. Co-op Local or write to either address below for details. Do it now.

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comes declined, and marketing Boards were in the offing. In 1920, the first board was set up in Australia. They were first attempted in Canada in 1927, both the Provinces and the Federal Government passed acts, which were finally all declared either unconstitutional or Ultra Vires. At the present time new legislation has been passed, both Federally and Provincially, most of which has been legally tested in the courts. There are about thirty boards now operating in Canada. The majority of these boards have been concerned with the marketing of highly perishable crops that are produced in comparatively small areas.

TYPES OF BOARDS AND HOW THEY OPERATE

The first type of board is the ADMINISTRATION board. This board is limited to price bargaining, and does not take title to the product. This board is typical of most of the Ontario schemes on fruit and vegetables, and handles only the processing part of the crop. Generally there are from three to five producer representatives on the board. They bargain with the processing companies early in the season, and set a minimum price, and contract terms. These are binding on all processors. The bargaining is done early in the season, preferably before planting time, as there is not much bargaining power after a highly perishable crop has been picked. In the event that the companies will not enter into an agreement, then there is provision for the Dept. of Agriculture to confer with the producer council, and agree to a price, which is binding on the companies.

The second type of board is best typified by the Tree Fruit Boards of B.C. and N.S. and also Ont. hog marketing board. These boards not only negotiate for price but act as the selling agency, store, grade, and may restrict sales of certain grades for it. These boards advertise, spread sales over the year to avoid serious depression of the processors market.

THE CASE FOR THE MARKETING BOARD

In 1887, Sir John A MacDonald told of the opposition party receiving 100,000 dollars from Chicago meat packers, who controlled the Canadian livestock market at that time, for election funds. In the U.S.A. in 1919, after a federal inquiry, 5 major meat packers were charged with the anti-trust laws infringement, for the second time in 20 years. The trust was not a casual agreement, but a written contract which accomplished the following;

- (1) Manipulation of livestock markets.
- (2) Setting of price to consumers.
- (3) Crushed effective competition.
- (4) Secured special privileges from the railroads, municipalities, and stockyard companies.

The contract itself provided for the division of purchases of cattle hogs, and sheep, according to fixed percentages, which changed only as the major packers bought out the smaller independent packers. The result of the federal inquiry was the packers decree, which restricted the packers to the field of meat packing only, and did not allow retail meat sales. In Canada evidence given at a Royal Commission on Price Spreads found uncontradicted evidence that the same thing was going on in Canada. It is interesting to note that, while packers are restricted from the retail field, there is no similar restriction on retailers from the packing field. There are certainly some powerful chains in the retail fields. One other factor which seriously affected competition on the open market is the direct delivery to the packing plants, especially of hogs. This presumably saves the producer yardage and commission fees. This is certainly a penny wise pound foolish outlook. A producer, delivering direct to packing-plants trusts the packer as to the weight, and the price. In most cases, the grade is determined by a government grader. Dr. J. E. Lattimer, formerly as economist at MacDonald College, in a report for the Ontario Hog Board, said that this was such an unsatisfactory method of marketing hogs, as to be almost unbelievable. It is not difficult to see who is the one in the weaker position. In June, 1957, the Automotive Transport Association of Ontario issued a letter condemning the packers practice of bonusing transporters for direct delivery, as being unfair competition.

In the book, "Great Enterprises" by Harryman Maurer, we find, "the large corporation is an institution that must find social justification." Large companies now have a public relations department to convince the public of the company's conscience, social well meaning, etc. This is a little late, even if it is sincere.

A Little Bit of Economics in Regard To Marketing Boards

The extent to which the amount bought expands in response to a reduction in price, is termed the elasticity of demand.

Marketing schemes generally presuppose the existence or the threat of

an abnormally high profit being earned by the processing companies. In view of the foregoing it would seem that this is not an unreasonable assumption.

In the case of the fruit marketing boards, where they do not have control over fresh market, there is a tendency to force the price up on the processors market. This in turn may decrease the amount bought by the processors, because of the elasticity of demand. There is also the influence of distant production areas, where the price goes up. This may in turn force the most of the fruit on the fresh market, which is generally a premium market. This is a very inelastic market, and the producer may end up with smaller returns than he would have under a free market. The processor may also pass on the increase in price to the consumer, thereby reducing the amount purchased, and decreasing the returns to the producer.

In the second type of boards, control is extended to cover the fresh market too, so the only thing that influences the price, is the elasticity of demand, and the influence of other area production. These types of boards generally increase their markets by gradually feeding the market, by advertising and building storage. This is possible to the board, where it isn't too a voluntary Co-op because it benefits the whole industry, and therefore can be paid for by the whole industry. There has been very little attempt to force price up by controlled production or the withholding of produce from the market.

In regards to livestock marketing boards, it is essential to control all, or most of the product, and to have an alternative outlet. It is nearly impossible to withhold supplies temporarily to improve bargaining position. The meat market is a fairly elastic demand. Mr. J. A. Brown stated in recent article in a farm newspaper, that a 10% increase in the price of hogs would reduce the price of hogs 23%. It is Professor How's opinion that the price level could not be raised without an alternative outlet. It is entirely possible that a marketing board with control of the whole production of the nation would be in a position to develop export markets. In 1950, the Ontario Cheese Producers negotiated a contract with the British Food Ministry for 20 million pounds of cheese at a price of seven cents a pound over the previous contract that the Canadian Government had negotiated. They then negotiated a contract with the home trade for a price of six cents a pound higher than the British contract. This was the first time

a two price system had been tried, and the first time that a board had negotiated a contract with a foreign government. In the case of hogs, there are two other alternatives to an alternative outlet. One is the surplus disposal, even at a loss. The present government has not been particularly successful with this method. The second would be the restriction of production. This is now being tried by the present government in the form of quota system of deficiency payments. Some price increase could result from an even distribution to the plants, and therefore more efficiency, but the saving would probably be taken up by board costs. It presently costs about fifty cents to market a hog through the Calgary yards.

Mr. E. C. Hope, of the C.F.A. stated that food processors are interested only in price spreads. They buy as low as possible to still get volume, and sell as high as possible, and still make sales. This is in conflict with the producer who wants to sell as high as possible, and still make sales.

Some Values and Drawbacks To Marketing Boards

1. If there are a number of processors in the field, and they are actively

competing for the market, it is doubtful if a marketing board could accomplish a price increase.

2. Marketing boards are considered democratic, in that they are voted in, generally by $\frac{2}{3}$ majority, and can be voted out the same way. There is no guarantee however, that the board is going to work for the benefit of society as a whole, and may actually be a very self centred group. The same is true of labour unions, which are generally accepted by society as desirable.

3. Generally, marketing boards result in a closer scrutiny of costs, and often result in the general improvement of efficiency among the producers. It is an accepted fact that a general improvement in efficiency lowers prices to the consumer.

4. In some cases, prices are set in advance, so that production can be altered. This is something of a price incentive mechanism.

5. It is very possible for a marketing board to be a victim of its own success. In other words, if prices are increased in the short run, without production controls, production will almost certainly increase, which gives the board a surplus, and a depression of prices. For products of great elasticity, price increases are reflected in lighter sales.

6. Marketing board legislation is generally provincial with no power to control interprovincial produce.

7. There is a good possibility of research being carried out to improve marketing procedures.

8. There is generally a levy on goods handled by marketing board. This is usually used for research, advertising, etc. In some cases it is rather mis-handled and better results would have been obtained from a government-controlled scheme.

9. There is no doubt that Co-ops could do the marketing job as good or better than a compulsory board, if they were strongly supported. This is the case in Denmark. It is a big "IF." Over the years, with considerable hard work on the part of the organizers it would be possible to develop this type of a system. It would involve a lot of time for which there would be little or no remuneration. The other alternative for a controlled market is a compulsory marketing board, with the resulting loss of individuality for the producer.

In Alberta, a marketing board is almost an impossibility. It is necessary to have at least 51% of the enumerated producers voting in favor of a scheme to implement it. I think that even the opponents of these schemes will admit

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this is a difficult hurdle. Often, in an election only 50% of the voters turn out to vote. There is always a certain number who find it impossible to get to the polls. There are those who have not made a decision, and those who have no preference. Under the Alberta legislation, these producers are all assumed to be against the proposal. I do not think that this is the case. It can hardly be called a democratic way of deciding a point. Further to the above mentioned drawbacks, there is the difficulty of enumeration.

I have made no recommendations nor have I drawn any conclusions for the reader of this paper. I have made a study of the literature I was able to obtain and to the best of my ability, I have put in that part which I felt the most important and suitable for a paper of this length. I have inserted comments of my own here and there. I feel it is the duty of every producer to study the marketing board situation and then to draw his own conclusion. He should then express his opinion in any referendum that is called. To this end is this article written.

Seasonal Hints on Surface Rights

by D. G. Whitney

The Surface Rights Committee have been occupied to a degree as to prelude the writing of articles of information for publication in The Organized Farmer during the past winter.

The time of the year is approaching, however when some of our members may find some knowledge of their surface rights to their advantage.

In the matter of land used for highways we would remind our readers that some useful information maybe obtained from F.U.A. central office by writing and asking for a copy of "Surface Rights by M. & B. Or these may be obtained from one of the committee members. Submit local and membership numbers, please.

If you have neighbors who are interested but are not F.U.A. members, advise them that an F.U.A. membership entitles them to free access to this information.

Owing to misunderstanding, or misapprehension that has arisen among certain members of another organization it is perhaps necessary and advisable that a few words of explanation and justification for the existence of the

F.U.A. surface rights committee, be included in this article.

In at least one area in the Province, fear was expressed that "interference" by members of this committee, in their efforts to advise farmers of their legal rights in connection with highway construction, might result in a certain road being unbuilt.

Objection to their efforts was somewhat undiplomatically brought to the attention of some of our F.U.A. surface rights committee members.

We want to make it abundantly clear that it is not the purpose of this committee to obstruct progress.

We are interested in supplying information that will enable our members to understand the value they should receive in return for the loss of income they sustain, when a portion of the source of their livelihood is removed, or their landscape mutilated, in the interests of the economic development of our Province.

Anyone willing to donate their land, windbreaks, shrubs and lawns, or other substance, as we have been informed some are, have our blessing and heartiest commendation for their public-spiritedness.

It has been our experience, however, that many farmers have signed agreements with oil companies and right-of-way buyers, and were later ashamed of the deal they had made, upon learning that some of their neighbors had fared much better.

Attempts were made to obtain legislation that would establish a standardized rate of settlement for oil leases in the special areas.

During the presentation of a brief to the Minister of Mines and Minerals on August 17, 1959, the Minister inferred that the provincial government was not in favor of standardizing rates, which would remove the exercise of initiative, and stifle the ability of those who, through natural acquired talents, are capable of making better deals than others.

So, it would seem, the horse-trader with the greatest knowledge of horses, will ride the best horse.

In an interview, granted some F.U.A. surface rights committee members, who were most courteously received in his office by a member of the Utilities Board, on or about December 10, 1959, we were advised, during our discussion that it is not the intention of the Arbitration Boards to make any citizen wealthier, because of the fact that that citizen happened to reside in an area

affected by the economic development of the Province.

Therefore, in view of the above, and other considerations, we in the F.U.A. surface rights committee feel, that all possible efforts should be made to insure that no individual should contribute more than his share toward that overall economic development of the Province. Our only regret is the unavoidable restrictions of our activities.

Medicine Hat Workshop

by Mrs. Harry Gill

An all day F.U.A. workshop was held in Medicine Hat at the Y.M.C.A. on Tuesday, February 23, with registration commencing at 9:30 a.m. Approximately 40 people attended from the Clearwater, State, Irvine, Walsh, Hilda, and Bindloss locals and participated in the day's proceedings.

Chairman for the day was Mr. Jack Muza, district 13 director.

The Farm Forum program, heard on the radio the previous evening was a topic for discussion at the very beginning, followed by group discussions on "The Main Problems in Program Planning." This was under the direction of Mr. Floyd Griesbach, director of the F.U. and C.D.A. The members present brought out many good points on how to overcome this very prevalent problem. Some of these were:

(a) Choose your chairman (or leader) carefully, making certain that he (or she) is the person best able to present an interesting program.

(b) Do start your meetings on time.

(c) Make certain that the members are familiar with the problem or topic under discussion and this alone will help make an interesting program.

(d) Bring up and discuss problems that are of vital concern in the area represented.

At 12:00 o'clock the meeting adjourned and dinner was served in the banquet room of the Y.M.C.A. with the group re-convening at 1:15 p.m.

In the afternoon Mr. Fred McGuiness, publisher of the Medicine Hat News, spoke on public relations, relating the very beginning of this in its own small way. He pointed out that public relations is good public performance that is publicly appreciated or anything you can do to help yourself, your community, or your organization. The first thing to do here is to establish your policy, determine who you want to reach and have something useful to offer or sell. After some discussion from the audience it was definitely agreed that friendly relations between city residents and the surrounding rural population is a very vital and important

factor in maintaining good public relations. Mr. McGuiness also stated that Americans have done more to develop public relations than any other nation.

The final phase of the workshop was another buzz session, led by Mr. Anders Anderson, F.U.A. executive member, on: A two way communications that could be most effective between locals and communities, and locals and head office; better development of The Organized Farmer and how to assist in the development of rural culture, both educationally and socially. Some very important and interesting points were again brought out here and were recorded by the secretary Mr. Don Freed who will submit these to head office for further study and possible use.

Evaluation sheets were used to determine the value of the day's proceedings and it seemed generally felt that it had reaped some important points, if only the members will now go back and use them among their locals.

Congratulations Echo Hill W.I.

An Alberta Women's Institute has taken second place in a Canada-wide traffic safety competition, Bill Perkins, farm safety director for the Alberta Safety Council announced recently.

The winning group is the Echo Hill Women's Institute and the prize is the Carol Lane Award worth \$500. The annual contest among Canadian women's groups is administered by the Canadian Highway Safety Council through a grant from the Shell Oil Company, Limited.

The prize winning project of the Echo Hill group involved mounting red reflective tape on 396 pieces of district farm machinery. Echo Hill is the Busby-Picardville area northwest of Edmonton. The campaign was undertaken when the W.I. became concerned over frequent reports of accidents and near-accidents involving heavy farm machinery traveling district roads at night. Fourteen W.I. members and 11 4-H members attached the tape to machinery on 73 farms. The material was purchased with W.I. funds from the Alberta Safety Council.

On the W.I.'s safety committee are Mrs. Lloyd McMillan, Mrs. William Price and Mrs. Sam Yeomans.


The Carol Lane Awards have been established, Mr. Perkins said, "to recognize, foster and reward women's achievements toward the preservation of lives through traffic safety programs in their community, province or nation."

They are named in honor of the women's travel director of Shell Oil and are given to the three women's groups

which "have developed and directed the most effective traffic safety programs during the previous year."

Other winners for 1959 were the Toronto Junior League, first prize; and the Montreal West End Safety Council,

third prize. The judges included representatives from the National Council of Women of Canada, Chatelaine Magazine, the IODE of Canada, the Canadian Labor Congress and the Department of National Health and Welfare.



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